during the German advance, it will begin to realize the stuff of what the Russian army is made."

Battles on Five Fronts PETROGRAD, July 18, via Londo July 19.—With active fighting progres-sing along five distinct Russian fronts, the renewed German operations be-

tween the Vistula and the Bug assum tween the Vistula and the Bug assume primary importance. The German tentative offensives in the Baltic, Narew and Suwalki districts, in which, military observers say, the Germans have gained some ground without real advantage owing to the great strength and defensibility of the secondary Russian positions, are merely repetitions of former assaults which, though energetically conducted, never have had a more serious purpose than diverting the Russian troops away from the main theater.

But the movement toward Lublin and But the movement toward Lunin and Cholm, military men say, stands out from the northern attack as a distinct military venture, and it is their opin-ion that on it the Teutons have decided to rest the entire fate of their Galician and Polish campaign.

### Strains Communication Line.

Here, without railroads or any facilities for transportation, such as are afforded along the northern front, the Austro-Germans apparently are ignoring the possibility of weak rear communications and, conducting their large operations seemingly without a suitable base, have redoubled their efforts to reach the Lublin-Cholm line. Military observers coming from this front say that the lack of raffroad communications has been met by the Germans with new and specially designed auto

transports.

The advancing Austro-German line toward Cholm and Lublin has reached the apex of the left bank of the Vieprz river near Krastnostav, eight miles from an important railroad line connecting Sholm and Lublin. Their present endeavor seems to be to bring up the flanks bent back toward the Vistula on one side and the Bug on the other even with their extended center, which is resulting in a general battle along the whole front, the outcome of which has not yet been decided.

### Rejoicing in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 18, via London, July 19.-The news of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's newest surprise for the Russians, which the war office announces has resulted in important victories, was made known late yesterday, causing general rejoicing and the appearance of flags all over the city. Military critics attach great signifi-cance to the breaking of the Russian lines and the consequent Russian retreat toward the Narew river, particularly as the German advance between the Pissa and Vistula rivers threatens to crumple the right flank positions of

to crumple the right flank positions of the Russians.

With Field Marshal von Mackensen proceeding against the other flank, the maintenance of communications offers a serious problem for the Russians. The breaking of the Russian line near Krasnostav, thirty-four miles south of Lublin, brings the Germans dangerous-ly near Cholm and Lublin, both of which points are of the highest im-portance for the Russians in maintain-ing their position in the Vistula region.

### Austrian Losses Heavy.

GENEVA, July 18, via Paris, July 19.—An Innsbruck dispatch to the

"The Austrians in the Sokol region are making desperate but vain at-tempts to drive back the Russians. The daily losses of the Austrians are very

"On the Dniester front the Russians are resisting desperately the Austrian advance north of Horodenka, where the Austrians gained a partial success, succeeding in throwing troops to the left bank of the Dniester. The Austrians lost ground near Jaslovice."

# RESCUE 15 VICTIMS IN NECK-DEEP FLOOD

Officers and Civilians at Kenton, Ohio, Save Them From Drowning.

MARSH BACK OF TOWN SEARCHED FOR SUFFERERS

Rain in Kansas Causes the People to Fear Another Overflow of the Rivers.

KENTON, Ohio, July 19 .- Fifteen persons standing up to their necks in water and nearly drowned were rescued early today from a flood-submerged house in the Scioto marsh, near Foraker, a suburb of Kenton. The rescuing party, composed of officers and
civilians, used a rowboat. While they were saving those endangered the water rose six inches in the marsh. It rained here nearly all night, caus-

ing a renewal of last week's inundation of life may possibly have occurred. The almost hopeless. From interviews with tims was continued today.

When the rainfall ceased this morning it was hoped that the crisis was past and the water would fall before night. The city board of health at a special meeting today took steps to prevent an outbreak of disease in South Kenton, where an epidemic is feared, due to accumulated filth from the flood.

## Fear Further Floods.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19 .- Increasing fears of floods prevailed here today, following heavy rains in Kansas and this section of Missouri last night. From two to four inches of rain fell in the Kansas river watershed and today that river at Kansas City had start. d on another upward spurt. The readed on another upward spurt. The reading here was 24.8 feet. The Missouri
river here also was rising at about the
same rate. The reading of the latter
stream was 28.1 feet. Reports from Kansas indicated last night's storm did much
minor damage. A high wind accompanied the rain. Small buildings were
unroofed, and telegraph and telephone
wires were blown down.

The rainfall in Topeka this year, according to the local observer, has been
33.17 inches, a mark surpassing that

33.17 inches, a mark surpassing that reached in the flood years of 1903 and 1908, and surpassed only in 1902.

### BAND CONCERT.

In Judiciary Park this evening at 7:30 o'clock by the 5th Cavalry Band, W. J. Cain, chief

March, "Invercagill" Luthgrow
Overture, "Semiramide" Rossini
Duet for Eb and Bb clarinet,
"Two Little Builfinches" Kling
Witmark's popular medley,
"The Grand Slam" Lake
Walts suita "Ella" Cardoso
(a) Love's Dream After the
Ball" Cybulka
(b) "Alabama Jubilee" Cobb
Operatic potpourri, "The Broadway Review" Lampe
Finale, "Trombonium"—Withrow
"The Star Spangled Banner."

# MAY SOON MOVE **REGARDING MEXICO**

President's Return to Wash ington Taken to Mean Definite Action Will Follow.

SHANKLIN IS RECALLED BECAUSE OF FRICTION

Famine Conditions Existing in Capital of Southern Republic Further Described.

The return of President Wilson to Washington today and the fact that it is known the President has been giving considerable attention to reports from Mexico during his stay in Cornish led to the belief in some quarters that definite action of some kind may be taken by the administration with regard to Mexico within the next few weeks. Following a conference with

the President at the White House today, Secretary Lansing of the State Department said he thought some action might be taken soon in regard to the Mexican situation. He suggested that conditions there seemed to be changing rapidly from day to day.

ing rapidly from day to day.

The administration is watching with keen interest the military situation in the southern republic, it is understood, and it is believed that if one party shows itself able to retain military control and gives promise of a constitutional government recognition of that party may follow by the United States, intervention by this country in Mexico is not looked for, except as a last resort. Recent successes of the Carranza party, which has occupied the capital city and appears to have compelled Villa to retire into a corner of the country, have focused considerable attention on the constitutionalists.

On the other hand, it is argued that with the German situation looming up strongly the President will not attempt at this time to give much attention to Mexico, and matters will be allowed to run along as at present. run along as at present.

### Consul Shanklin Coming Here.

Arnold Shanklin, American consul general in Mexico City, is on his way to Washington, under orders from the State Department, to report upon conditions. This was stated officially today and incidentally it was admitted that Mr. Shanklin has been withdrawn temporarily from duty in Mexico City to avoid continuation of friction with Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian minister west of Agua Prieta, the Villa troops

here. Last week Mr. Shanklin went to the Mexican capital to carry on Red Cross relief work. Some differences as to methods developed between the consul general and the Brazilian minister. general and the Brazilian minister. It were not serious, but as Senhor Cardoza has been for many months looking after American interests in a manner so thorough and satisfactory as to win the gratitude of the State Department officials, they regarded it as colly proper to remove any causes of only proper to remove any causes of friction, quite regardless of the merits of the question.

State Department dispatches today from Nogales confirm earlier reports of the victory of Carranza troops over filla forces at Anavacachi, Sonora The triumphant forces took possession

American Consul Silliman reported the arrival of large quantities of food at Vera Cruz and that wireless communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City probably would be established today by means of the new station at Chapultepec, installed by Gen. Carranza.

Reports from Galveston, Tex., of a ew revolution in Mexico, said to be irected against the followers of Carwith its sphere of action near Vera Cruz, were discounted today by a statement from the Villa agency here, claiming that this alleged new revolution is only a part of the activities of the conventionalists, or Villa forces.

### Famine Conditions Described.

they existed July 1 are described in a Red Cross report received today. The Famine conditions in Mexico City as rt was dated July 1, and since night presented the claims to public that time the city has been taken by that time the city has been taken by the Carranzistas, the convention forces and Receiving Home at Barcroft, Va. This institution was established a little the Carranzistas, the convention forces under Zapata having been driven out, and large quantities of foodstuffs have been distributed in the capital. The report stated that on the last day of June more than 100,000 women applied to the international committee for food tickets. Only 40,000 were available.

"Where formerly 200 people a day went to the slaughter house to get the blood that is saved and given away," the report says, "there are now 2,000 daily besieging the gates. Near there the other day twenty people were seen struggling to get pleces of a dead horse."

and Receiving Home at Barcroft, Va. This institution was established a little more than a year ago by Dr. Murphy for the purpose of providing immediate shelter for children suddenly deprived of homes and unable to obtain prompt relief otherwise. It now has about relief otherwise.

a dead norse."
The report continues:
"Infants in arms are given food entirely unsuited to them, and that is
causing disease among adults. The rate of infant mortality consequently very high. The adulteration of flou

### Task About Hopeless.

"The vastness of the misery already manifest, not to mention that which is It is feared that more residents of the to be heaped upon this land in the marsh may be in straits and more loss weeks to come, makes the task of relief search for sufferers and possible vic- those who have been working at the problem for weeks past, all of the relief that they can give is but a touch of

what needs to be given.

"In some cities, such as Tampico and Vera Cruz, where there is still some business or favorable conditions exist, wages for day labor have increased so considerably that the rise in cost of food and depreciation of currency have not had such a disastrous effect as they have here in Mexico City and in most parts of this country.

"One man vouched for as reputable and trustworthy, who has just returned from the United States by way of El Paso. Torreon and other points to the

from the United States by way of El Paso, Torreon and other points to the north, reports a marked change for the worse has taken place in the region through which he passed in the last three weeks. He mentioned Agnascalientes as being in great distress.

"The acreage planted to corn and other grains this year in the great grain-producing states is limited. Estimates of this vary from 10 to 50 per cent of the normal as an average, the most common being from 25 per cent. My own observation of fields between here and Vera Cruz is that not over

and Vera Cruz is that not over of the normal is planted. Even i all of this matures with a good yie and can be harvested it is going to l far from adequate for future needs."

### Railroad for Military Purposes.

Although the railroad from Mexico City to Vera Cruz has been restored Gen. Carranza has siezed that line eas of Apizaco for military purposes and has closed it to passenger and freight

onged conferences in Washington b Villa; Gen. Felipe Angeles, Diaz Lombardo and Manuel Bonilla. Besides plan for reorganizing constitutional government in the republic, re-estabshing a currency system, readjusting the courts, instituting educational and

lishing a currency system, readjusting the courts, instituting educational and agrarian reforms, the Villa leaders outline a long list of proposals, including an amnesty decree "to all political offenders excepting those responsible for the overthrow of the constituted government and the assassination of the president and vice president and other public officials.

A pledge is given to bring about elections for senators and members of the house of deputies; to name temporary justices of the supreme court pending elections to fill vacancies caused by death and lapses by limitation; to call elections for president and vice president, in accordance with constitutional provision, the chief executive at the time of the election to be ineligible; to begin reorganization of the army, the minister of war to have supreme control; to begin legislative reforms without delay relating to agrarian, social and economic problems affecting the Indians; to restore the national rail-ways under capable management and on sound financial basis, and to resolve the financial problem of the country. The financial program as outlined follows:

"The national debt, prior to February"

"The national debt, prior to February 18, 1913, to be recognized and guaraneed.
"The coupons payable subsequent to hat date to be paid in cash, or by

"The coupons payable subsequent to that date to be paid in cash, or by means of an arrangement acceptable to the bondholders.
"Obligations incurred by the government of Huerta in the payment of the lawful expenses of the nation, or of the National railways, to be recognized.

nized.

"The paper currency issued by the various constitutionalist factions to be retired from circulation, the rate of exchange being fixed in proportion to the value of the different issues.

"The national debt to be amply guaranteed by a reasonable share of the government receipts as soon as an agreement can be reached with the creditors."

Proposed land legislation would pro-

creditors."

Proposed land legislation would provide that the government acquire land by purchase to be returned to the Yaqui Indians and lands in Morelos to be returned to the Indians of that

## CARRANZISTA GENERAL REPORTS VILLA DEFEAT

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 19.-After six-hour battle in Anavacachi pass west of Agua Prieta, Gen. Calles, Car norted vesterday to have decisively defeated Villa troops under Gen. Jose Maria Acosta. The Calles force was said to number 3,000, while Acosta's was reported as half that number. In a message received here by A

were reported as fleeing in all direc-The message stated that the battle began at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The Villa forces were strongly in-trenched in the pass and for five hours held against cannon and rapid-fire

guns.

During the fighting 300 of Acosta's men deserted to Calles, according to the report, which estimated the Villa dead, wounded and captured at 500. Calles did not report his own casualties, though they were claimed to be relatively small by officials in Agua Prieta.

relatively small by officials in Agua Prieta.

According to Garduna, Gan. Calles intended to press forward to Cananea as soon as he received ammunition.

Villa representatives here refused to admit defeat, saying that the battle still continued, near Lamorita and that a large contingent of Yaqui Indians

### URGES PUBLIC SUPPORT SHELTER FOR CHILDREN

Rev. Dr. Patrick Murphy Explains Work Being Done at Emergency and Receiving Home.

Rev. Dr. Patrick Murphy, rector of St

young children, suddenly left in need of food, clothing and shelter could finno help except through routine chan nels that required a day or two to fol

low and might end in failure. He personally helped out by the aid of friends until an opportunity came to obtain the Abbie K. Fox farm near to obtain the Abbie K. Fox farm near Barcroft as a refuge where children could be sent without an hour's delay and remain until their parents again were able to care for them or some other provision was made. No salaries are paid, and the only servant is a laundress at \$10 a month. Mrs. A. Barringer and Mrs. Bailey, as matron and assistant, and Dr. Raiph Quick, as physician serve without charge. physician, serve without charge.

Last Friday, he said, there was not money enough to buy salt for the home, but before night checks came in and supplies again are sufficient.

A benefit base ball game for the home will be played at Clarendon Saturday.

# MISSIONARIES URGED

nce of the Associated Press CALCUTTA, India, July 1.—There are 442 "enemy alien" missionaries, mostly Germans, at liberty in India, and at their posts on parole on condition of good behavior. Seventy others are re-siding by compulsion in specified places

and 115 are interned. English missionaries have recently written to the newspapers calling at tention to the large proportion of German missionaries still at large, and characterizing the government's leniency as dangerous.

"From the standpoint of a Christian it would be pleasant to allow our German colleagues to remain at their posts," writes the Rev. Dr. William Miller, the leading Scottish Free Church missionary in India, to the Madras Mail. "But the path of duty is not al-ways pleasant, and the facts must be

faced.
"The nobler the character of any Ger man, the more likely is he to share the spirit of antagonism to Great Britain which has taken possession of his

has closed it to passenger and freight traffic until further notice.

Apizaco is at a junction with a branch line to Puebla, which is on the other railway operating between Mexico City and Vera Cruz. Carransa authorities claim that the line is working through to Pachuca, which is a short distance north of Mexico City.

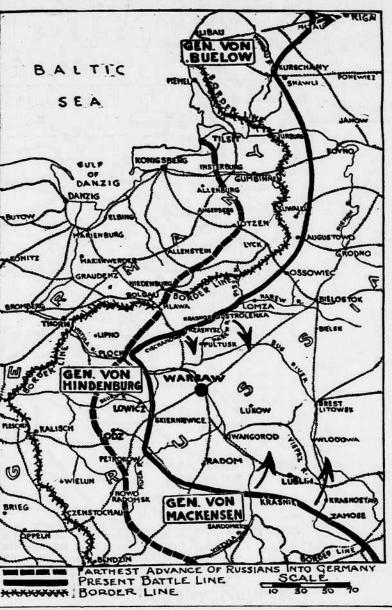
Villa Agency Announces

Political, Economic and

Social Reform Programs

A program for political, social and economic reforms in Mexico has been announced here by the Villa agency. The

THE LATEST GERMAN DRIVE AGAINST RUSSIA REBUKE IS GIVEN



### War Officially Reported.

RUSSIAN STATEMENT. PETROGRAD, July 18, via London

The battle between the Vistula and Bug rivers attained a character of extreme tensity yesterday, our troops repulsing the enemy's onset with valor and tenacity.

valor and tenacity.

In the direction of Lublin the enemy delivered attacks on the whole front, chiefly concentrating his efforts on the Wilkolaz district, where we repulsed during the course of the day more than ten attacks.

Great masses of German troops during the day attacked our forces on the left bank of the Vieprz. The enemy succeeded in making progress northward in the Isdevno district, near Krasnostav. Notwithstanding the losses they suffered, our troops heroically repulsed the furious attacks, which were continued until late in the evening.

which were continued until late in the evening.
On the right bank of the Viepz the enemy on July 16 suffered very great losses in the course of an attack on our positions on the River Volitza, where they left heaps of bodies in front of our trenches. There was a very violent cannonade in this region yesterday.
On the front of the villages of Grabovetz and Berestie the enemy delivered desperate attacks on the 16th and 17th, and after repeated bayonet charges succeeded only in capturing trenches held by two of our companies.

nies.
Between the Gutchva and the Bug we repulsed numerous attacks and dislodged the enemy from Metchlin forest. On the Bug, near Ilkovitze, Tzelontze and Konotopy the enemy yesterday attempted to cross to the right bank, but was repulsed by successful counter attacks.

cessful counter attacks.

In the Rigi-Shavli region the enemy's offensive against Takkum and Altautz continues. In those directions yesterday there were actions in which large bodies of cavalry, as well as infantry, were engaged on both sides. East of Popeliany a successful attack resulted in our capture of 500 Germans, inclinding 9 officers. Seven machine guns also were taken.

in enemy attack north of Shavli was The enemy's offensive in the direction of Przasnysz, which is being con-ducted on a wide front, has forced us to concentrate on positions nearer ducted on a wide front, has forced us to concentrate on positions nearer the Narew, and this necessitates the regrouping of our forces to the left of the Vistula—a movement which we are carrying out without molesta-

tion. the Dniester Friday we gained rather important sucess against enemy troops which had crossed the river, taking during the course of the day about 2,000 Austrian prisoners and 7 machine guns.

### AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

VIENNA, July 18, via wireless to Lon don, July 19:

Between the Vistula and the Bug riv ers important battles have developed favorably for the allied troops. Some Austro-Hungarians, operating closely with the Germans west of Grabovetz took an important enemy point of support, after storming it several times, and pressed forward into the enemy's main position.

outhwest of Krasnostav the Germans broke through the enemy's lines. On the upper Bystrcz and north of Krasnik our troops took advanced positions of the enemy. The offensive also was resumed successfully

west of the Vistula.

In the Italian theater several Italian attacks against the Doberdo plateau were repulsed on the night of the 16th-17th. Artillery fighting occurred on all fronts.

### BRITISH STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 19: Since the last communique of the 9th there has been no change on our

front. Although there has been no engagement calling for a special report, there has been considerable ac tivity in front of our line, several mines having been sprung both by the enemy and ourselves, and various positions on our front having been subjected at times to heavy On the 10th the enemy developed a

on the 10th the enemy developed a small attack north of Ypres and gained a footing in our front line. Our local supports, however, immediately recaptured what we had lost. On the 13th the enemy rushed an advance post on the Ypres-Menin road, but was immediately driven back again. Farther north, on the same night, our line was heavily shelled and we lost a trench held by one company. Again the Germans were driven out at once by our bombing company. Again the Germans were driven out at once by our bombing parties and the trench was reoccu-pied. A feature of this incident was the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells.

### ITALIAN STATEMENT.

ROME, July 18, via London, July 19: Our troops, continuing the offensive begun auspiciously some days ago against the groups of forts near Falsarego and Val Livinallongo, now are engaged in capturing the high are engaged in capturing the high and difficult region situated between them. Surmounting grave difficulties of terrain and the desperate resistance of the enemy, we reached the line which stretches from Bois

"Here's a fellow patents a contrivance to keep girls from falling out of hammocks."

"More machinery for displacing men."

"Louisville Courier-Journal."

result.

In the night of July 16 two of our airships bombarded with satisfactory
results enemy works around Gorizia
and camps on the northern slopes of Monte San Michele, in Carso. The airships, which were constantly lighted up by flares and severely cannonaded, returned safely at dawn.

reannonaded, returned safely at dawn.

FRENCH STATEMENT.

PARIS, July 19, via London, 3:45 p.m.:
In Belgium the enemy last night bombarded with considerable violence our trenches at St. Georges, as well as the village and church of Bosinghe.

In Artols the Germans toward midnight made an attack west and southwest of Souchez on a front of 1,200 yards, but were repulsed. In the Argonne a German attack in the region of St. Hubert was driven back. In Apremont encounters occurred with bombs and grenades, without infantry action.

In Lorraine, at Nahof, on the Seille, and on the southeast borders of the forest of Parroy some advance post encounters were reported, wherein we had the advantage.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

cannot be denied that if there were any so cruel as to employ such ammunition that employment would be promoted by their finding in your columns the apparatus for the manufacture of these horrible missiles. It does not relieve you from responsibility to say that similar or the same statements appear in the press. What others have done is not the measure of what you were called upon to do.

"The time is one of particular excitement, with half the world on fire, and we alone of the great nations are outside of the conflict. At such a time, when restraint and calm is the duty of every citizen, your columns were opened to statements calculated to arouse wrath and kindle excitement, as the result has shown.

"Ir regret, therefore, having to say that the 'American machinist' seems to me in this case to have made a serious gerror, verging, to say the least, upon unpatriotic conduct. I trust the offense against humanity and against that self-control which is now a patricular excitement, as the result has shown.

"Ir regret, therefore, having to say that the 'American machinist' seems to mount of the disputed and the original properties. The manufacture of the same statements appear in the press. What others have done is not the measure of what you were called upon to do.

"The time is one of particular excitement, as

pulsed. In the Argonne the captured lines have been reformed by some minor suc-

been reformed by some minor successes.
Fighting continued on the heights near MAKES AFFIDAVIT OF Les Eparges, In Lorraine enemy attacks near Em-

bermenil, east of Luneville, and in the region of Ban de Sapt were repulsed. astern front: Portions of the army of Gen. von Buelow have defeated

the Russian forces near Autz, where 3,620 men and 6 guns and 3 machine guns were captured. They are pursuing the enemy in an easterly direction. ther portions of this army are fight

ing to the northeast of Kurshany. East of that town an enemy advance

East of that town an enemy advance position has been stormed. Between the Pissa and Vistula rivers the Russian troops are retreating and the troops of Gens. von Schaltz and von Gallwitz are close behind them. The enemy is attacked and driven back where he offers resistance in prepared positions. Reserve troops and a levy of troops of Gen. von Schaltz have stormed the towns of Poremky and Wykplosk, and regiments of Gen. von Gallwitz have broken through the extended positions of Miodzi, Nome and Kanlewo. The number of prisoners was considerably increased and four guns were captured. were captured.

or retreat. Our troops in a short engagement and during the pursuit made 620 prisoners.

On the southeastern front the offensive was taken by the army under Gen. you Woyrich, which made successful progress under the heavy fire of the enemy.

Our troops on Saturday morning took a narrow point in the wire entanglements of a strongly fortified enemy main position, and through this opening stormed an enemy trench on a front of 2,000 meters (about 1½ miles). In the course of the day the wedge was widened and pushed forward, with tenacious hand-to-hand fighting, far into the enemy's Moscow the southeast of the day the course of the day the second of the southeast of the succession.

fighting, far into the enemy's Moscow grenadier troops were defeated by our landwehr and reserve troops. The enemy retreated during the night behind the Iljanka river to the district south of Zwolen, suffering heavy losses in the retirement. Between the upper Vistula and the Bug fighting continues under the command of Field Marshal von Mackensen. The Russians have been driven by the German troops from the hills of Biclaczkowice, south of Piaski, as far as Krosnoskow, and both these places have been taken by storm. The fire of the Siberian Army Corps could not ward off defeat. We took more than a thousand prisoners. prisoners.

### What He Would Do. From the Indianapolis News.

The class in hygiene was taking a "What would you do if the room was stuffy and hot?" was one of the ques-tions.
"Go outside," wrote one of the stu-dents. examination.

# BY MR. REDFIELD

**Acts Regarding Advertisement** of Machine to Manufacture Poisonous Shells.

LETTERS OF SECRETARY APPROVED BY PRESIDENT

Publishers of the American Machinist and Manager of Factory Censured by Cabinet Officer.

Stinging rebuke today was admin istered by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce to the Cleveland Automatic Machinery Company of Cleveland and the American Machinist, a trade magazine of New York city, for their part in publishing an advertisement for the purpose of selling a machine to manufacture poisonous shells The shells were described as being such as to cause those struck by them to die in horrible agony.

in horrible agony.

President Wilson has given his approval to the two letters, one to each of the principals. They were sent to him at the summer White House at Cornish, N. H.

To J. P. Brophy, vice president and general manager of the Cleveland concern, Secretary Redfield said that it was "difficult for me to understand how any one who was not callous in a high degree could have drafted such a statement for the public with a view to selling his own wares, much less how such a one could have insisted upon its publication after he knew that objection was made thereto.

### Human Misery Depicted.

"If, as has been suggested, your thought was to horrify people with the war, no suggestion of such a purpose appears in the advertisement itself. On the contrary, you urge the cruel and agonizing nature of the death caused pass and Falzarego summit as far as the slopes of Lana pass.

Especially brilliant was the action of our infantry in fighting for the possession of the slopes which descend from Lana pass to Salesi and Agai, in the Andras valley. Under a murderous fire they stormed with the bayonet the enemy's advanced intrenchments, and now are strengthening the ground.

In the Isonzo zone the enemy shows increasing activity around Plezzo. They made numerous weak assaults on the evening of July 15 against our positions on the heights forming the bridgehead of Plava, but without result.

On the night of July 16 two of our air-

### Letter to Publishing House. In his letter to the Hill Publishing

company, publishers of the American Machinist, the Secretary said that "it cannot be denied that if there were any so cruel as to employ such am-

GERMAN STATEMENT.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

BERLIN, July 18, via Lendon, July 19:

A French attack against the churchyard and hill at Soughey was not primarily designed to the control which is now a patriotic duty may not be repeated."

The investigation of the disputed advertisement by the Department of Commerce developed that the Cleveland concern had for sale a machine, which was not primarily designed to the control which is now a patriotic duty may not be repeated."

The investigation of the disputed advertisement by the Department of Commerce developed that the Cleveland concern had for sale a machine, which is now a patriotic duty may not be repeated."

The investigation of the disputed advertisement by the Department of Commerce developed that the Cleveland concern had for sale a machine, which

id shells, but which could be

# TREATMENT BY GERMANS

used for that purpose.

Charles B. Pray of Michigan Reaches London After Escape From Concentration Camp.

LONDON, July 19, 3:42 p.m.—Charles Pray of Flint, Mich., who reached London after escaping from a German oncentration camp, in which he had been held since October, submitted today to Robert P. Skinner, American consul general, an affidavit describing his experiences. Mr. Skinner forwarded the affidavit to the State Department at Washington.

Mr. Pray was in Germany installing self-starters on automobiles when the war began. German officers visited his rooms and declared him to be an Englishman, notwithstanding the fact, he the north of the Vistula to the says, that he exhibited a passport and Pilica the Russians also have begun a birth certificate. He was sent to the to retreat. Our troops in a short enconcentration camp at Mauenfeldt, and gagement and during the pursuit while there made unsuccessful efforts to communicate with the American con-

sulate. Thence he was transferred to Wuertemburg. Mr. Pray asserts that while in Wuerttemberg he was compelled to erform hard manual labor, after having refused work on military automo

### Walked Across France. He made his escape from the concen

tration camp May 11 and walked across France. He took ship to Avonmouth, whence he walked to London, earning enough money on the way to obtain food by doing odd jobs. He was destitute and emaclated when he reached here.

The American relief committee offered to pay Mr. Pray's way home, but he says he can obtain work here and prefers to pay his own expenses.

### News Briefs.

Mrs. Alice V. Brown, sixty years old, was found dead in bed at her lodging house in Baltimore with a bottle that had contained some kind of poison beside her.

Reuben Foster, former president of the Chesapeake Steamship Company at Baltimore and for many years one of the leading financiers of that city, died at his home there of heart fallure and the infirmities of age. He was born October 28, 1839, at Cape May, N. J. The twenty-second session of the Wharton Grove Baptist Camp, in Lancaster county, Va., will open July 23 to continue ten days. Rev. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore, founder of the camp, will have charge.

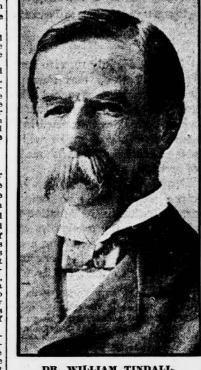
# CHANGES IN VIEW AT D. C. BUILDING

s the author of "The Standard History of Washington."

Dr. Tindall served in the civil war for three years and two months, enlisting from Wilmington, Del., his home, and at present is an enthusiastic member of the 2d Army Corps Association. After the war he came to Washington, taking degrees in law and medicine, but entered the local field of politics soon thereafter.

taking degrees in law and medicine, but entered the local field of politics soon thereafter.

He first took service in the District government as secretary to Mayor Bowen, but in 1870 Bowen was defeated by Mayor Emery and Dr. Tindall went out of the District service for a year. Emery was the last elected mayor and Gov. Cooke was appointed by the President to rule over the District. Dr. Tindall was immediately made his secretary and served in that capacity from May, 1871, to September, 1872. Gov. Shepherd took office in September, 1873, and remained until June 20, 1874, during which time Dr. Tindall was with him as secretary. The governor was legislated out of office and Dr. Tindall remained as the secretary of the temporary commission form of government, in which the three heads were Commissioners H. T. Blow, William Dennison and John T. Ketcham. The present form of government followed, with Dr. Tin-



DR. WILLIAM TINDALL.

iall always as secretary to the board of He recently suggested to the Com-nissioners that his duties were becoming burdensome and that he would ap-preciate lighter work.

### Began as Messenger Boy.

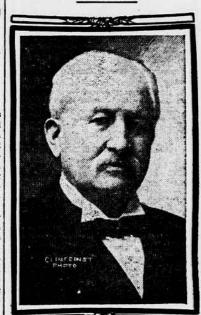
Mr. Donovan, who now will succeed Dr. Tindall, entered the city's service as a messenger boy in 1893, working in the office of the auditor. He at tracted attention by his willingness to do any work assigned to him, and has had a rapid rise. He has taken part in every big piece of constructive acin recent years, and his most recent the accounts of the playgrounds office and the bathing beach. His work has taken him into every detail of District affairs, and because of his knowledge

affairs, and because of his knowledge thus gained the Commissioners chose him as the best man to handle the great mass of detail of all sorts that passes through the office of the secretary of the board.

Mr. Roberts, who, it is understood, will be made supervisor of playgrounds, was secretary to former Representative Vaughan of Texas for several years, and recently was made a field investigator at the census bureau. He is a native of Mount Pleasant, Tex, and edited a newspaper there at one time. He has been in this city for seven years.

# ILL ABOUT THREE WEEKS

Veteran of the Civil War and Employe of War Department-Funeral Wednesday.



### DAVID CRANMER.

David Cranmer, veteran of the civil var and veteran employe of the War Department, died early this morning at his home, 1700 Columbia road northwest, following an illness of about three weeks. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Funeral services are to be held at 3 clock Wednesday afternoon at the family home, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. Interment is to be in Arlington national cemetery. Mr. Cranmer was a native of Sparta,

employed in the supply division. Mr. Cranmer was a member of Burnside Post, No. 8, G. A. R. He was a vering of armies through this territory must be surrounded with considerable member of Hiram Lodge, No. 10, F. A. must be surrounded effort and difficulty."

A. M., and a member of Hiram Chapter. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Sarah E. Cranmer; a son, C. R. Cranmer, and a daughter, Mrs. Louis G. Freeman.

### But Still Immortal. From London Opinion.

The Officer-His name will go down to posterity when this horrible war is all forgotten. The Girl—I quite agree. By the way! What is his name? The Officer—I'm dashed if I can re-member it for the moment!

CRISIS IS GRAVE, 1 PRESIDENT AGREES WITH MR. LANSING

(Continued from First Page.)

tude on submarine violations of inter-tional laws of warfare, at least not

go on record.

Orders may have been issued to subsmarine commanders to follow the recognized laws as to warning, search etc., before torpedoing, but the President has no official confirmation that such orders have been given and are to be pursued. All he has before him is the record from the start, the positions taken by the United States and the responses of Germany.

Side-door diplomacy and issues injected by Ambassador von Bernstorff at the State Department can hardly have bearing, it was declared today, unless they come with the full knowledge and support of the German government it self.

The President's views formed

self.

The President's views, formed a Cornish and brought to Washington with him, were met by the views an opinions of Secretary Lansing, who

### Garard, at Berlin, and the German repersentative here, Count von Bernstorff, A Grave Crisis,

in possession, it is understood, of man facts submitted through Ambassade

Mr. Lansing is credited by those whare in touch with him all the time a feeling that the German answer created a grave crists and that t United States will be compelled to gard the attitude of Germany as no friendly, despite her words to the cou

trary.

Assuming that the President and Mr
Lansing found themselves in agreement today, as it is strongly felt they
did, then the answer to Germany will
be virtually a final warning to that
country that the United States, having
failed to obtain either promise of disavowal, reparation or assurance that
the Lusitania horror will not be repeated, will "omit" no act or deed in the
future to uphold its interpretation of
how the belligerent countries of Enrope must act toward American citizens and commerce on the high seas.

That would mean, reduced to simple That would mean, reduced to simple terms, that the President will tell Germany that the United States will be prepared to follow a "strict accountability" course in the future without recourse to argument or presentation of notes; that when more American lives are lost through disregard for the fair principles of international warfare. the United States will at once come in with such steps as her officials may deem best. That would leave no further argument for Germany and no further notes from the United States.

# 6,500 SQUARE MILES EMBRACED IN LUBLIN

Halted, Described. The Russian government of Lublin, where the onward rush of Teutonic invasion was first arrested by the Mus-

Russian Territory in Poland, Where

Austro-German Forces Were

covites, is described in a statement issued today by the National Geographic "The region where the Austro-German forces were brought to a halt in their campaign in southern Poland by the first determined Russian stand is of the nature of an elevated plateau scoured here and there deeply by rivers and heavily wooded with forests of oak, beech and pine. In belts the land is severely torn, a complex of hill and ravine. Over much of its area, it is thinly populated, and presents stretches of wild, unkept, trackless forest and thicket. There is plenty of

natural cover for armies operating "Lublin is the southeasternmost government of Russian Poland. It is contained, east and west, between the Rivers Bug and Vistula. The River Bug divides Lublin from the Russian gov-ernment of Volhynia, while the River Vistula divides it from the Russian Poland government of Radom. Galicia bounds it upon the south, and the government of Siedlee upon the north. Thus, the war reports that announced the intended withdrawal of the Russians to the line of the Bug were looking forward to the abandonment of almost all of Russian Poland. The Bug river flows in a wide arc to the northeast and north of Warsaw, joining the Vistula river near the powerful Russian fortress, Novo Georgievsk, about forty miles north-northwest of the Polish metropolis.

Area of 6,500 Square Miles. "The government has an area of 6,500 square miles, and a population estimated at about 1,400,000. It is a rol ing plain, interrupted with knots and belts of hills. In the northern part, where the Lublin-Kholm railway, of strategic importance, crosses the gov-ernment, on its way between Warsaw and Kiev, is the densest forest growth. and Kiev, is the densest forest growth. Also in the northern neighborhood is the city of Lublin, the third manufacturing town of Russian Poland. The Vistula, the Bug, the Wieprz, San and Tanev rivers drain the district. A treacherous region of lakes and marshes and black quicksands occurs in the east, reaching into Galicia. A marshy lowland also extends between the Vistula and the Wieprz.

"Heavy, black earth, of rich fertility is found in parts of the government and this is mostly under careful cultivation. Rye, oats, wheat, barley and

and this is mostly under careful cultivation. Rye, oats, wheat, barley and potatoes are the principal crops. A good deal of the Lublin grain harves is exported. Fiax, hemp and beet roo are cultivated on the larger estates and stock raising is carried on. The sugat beets are worked for their product in mills within the government; spirits flour, leather and lumber are other of its manufactured products. There are some horse farms in the district, whose animals have a European reputation. animals have a European reputation. The character of the government is dis tinctly agricultural; there are few cities and very little railway mileage; sspecially are the railways lacking in the south and central parts.

### Rich Soils an Attraction. "At one time German immigration

threatened to overrun this region, the Teutonic settlers being attracted by the rich, promising soils and the great consumers' markets easily reached from N. Y. He spent his youth and early Lublin. In 1887, however, this immi-N. Y. He spent his youth and early manhood in New York state, and during the civil war enlisted in the 8th New York Cavairy, in which he served throughout the war. He was appointed to a position in the War Department, July 15, 1864, and had been there ever since. At the time of his death he was employed in the supply division. aken together with the almost entire lack of railway facilities, the maneu

### Light and Shadow.

"Was there anything unusual about the contracting parties to that wedding?"
"No; just the usual bride and gloom."

From Puck.

"I have just been reading the Constitution of the United States."
"Well?"
"And I was surprised to find out how many rights a fellow really has."—
Pittsburgh Post